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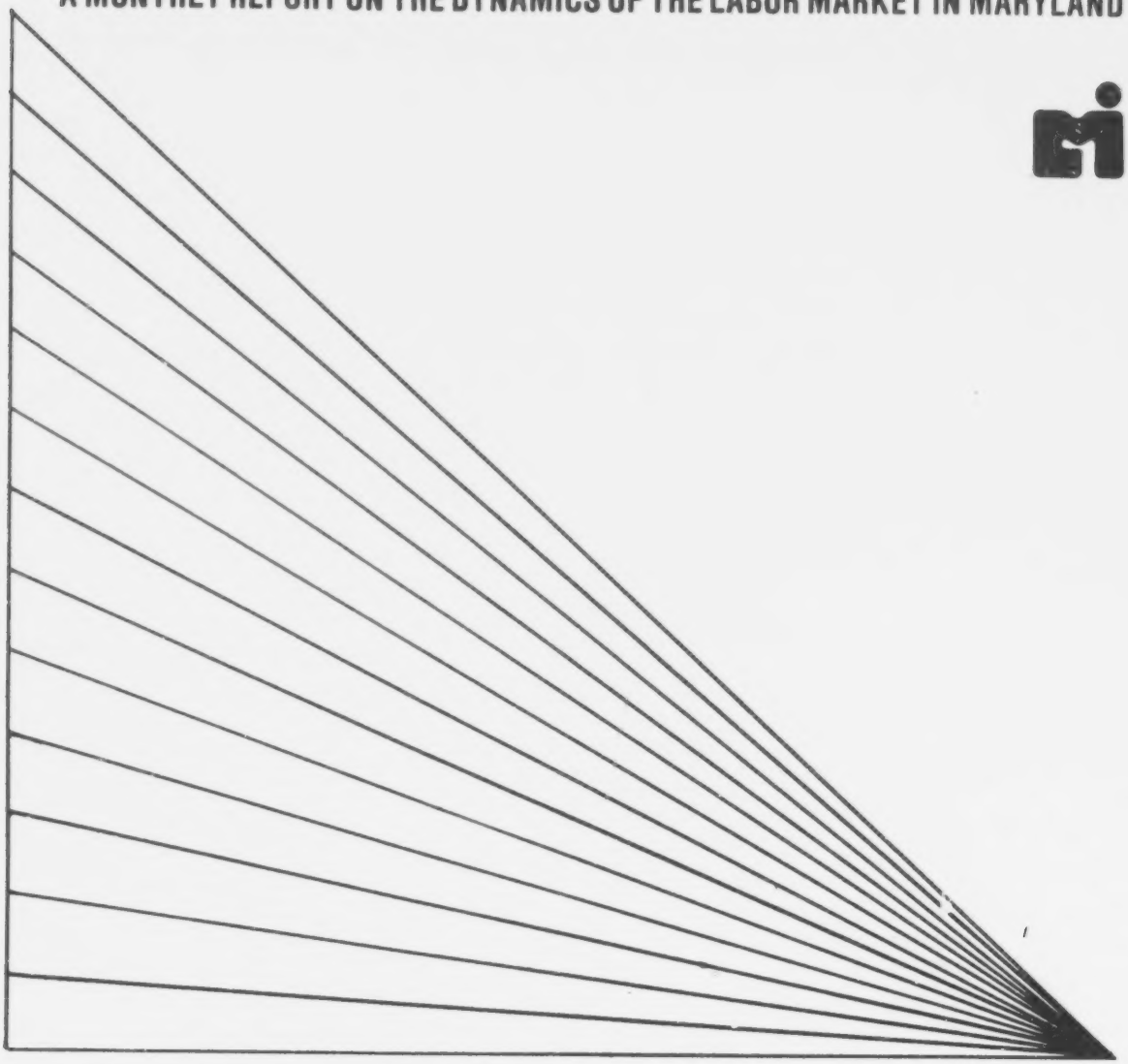
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

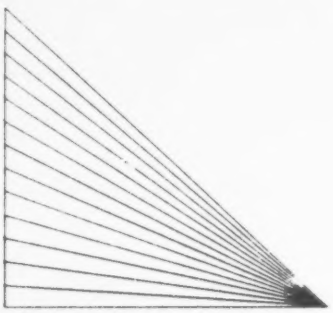
SEPTEMBER, 1981

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



DHR Pub./OPPE 6013
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1981

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In September, an estimated 7.2 percent of Maryland's civilian labor force was unemployed. The rate has been stable for four consecutive months instead of showing its usual declines as summer workers leave the labor force. This marks the highest September rate since it also reached 7.2 percent during the recession in 1976. Last September's unemployment rate was significantly lower at 6.2 percent. For the third consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate essentially equaled the rate nationally, which is reported at 7.3 percent for September. Normally, the U.S. rate exceeds Maryland's rate.

Maryland's labor force expanded slightly from August by an estimated 638 persons, as employment gains outnumbered the decline in unemployment of 752 persons. Unemployment is registering a level higher by 22,566 persons than in September, 1980, when unemployment scored a larger decrease from August of 9,073 persons. This September, claims filed for Unemployment Insurance greatly subsided from August. Unpaid vacations ended in many manufacturing industries, sizable recalls occurred as the school year began, hiring for conventions and the holiday season got underway in retail trade, and seasonal hiring was noted in food processing.

September's estimated rise in employment from August of 1,390 persons compares favorably with last September's large decline by 13,484 persons. Employment is registering a level higher by 12,808 persons than a year ago. Last year, more layoffs of summer workers by local governments were noted, since more had been hired. Manufacturing employment rose this September, with vacation recalls in nonelectrical machinery, seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables, and more business in electrical equipment. Hiring also occurred in education, retail trade, and transportation. Federal and local governments did lay off summer workers, and construction demonstrated unseasonal layoffs for the second consecutive month.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched down from 8.5 percent in August to 8.4 percent in September. Employment expanded, while declines in claims for Unemployment Insurance diminished the total unemployment. Hiring proceeded in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, transportation, trade, and education. Layoffs were observed in ship building and repair, construction, and city and county governments. Most striking was the drop in Carroll County's unemployment rate from 11.3 percent to 6.4 percent, mainly due to the end of vacation shutdowns in nonelectrical machinery. Staff cutbacks in education, the end of the city's summer job programs, and layoffs in ship building and repair contributed to the slight increase in Baltimore City's unemployment rate from 10.3 percent to 10.7 percent.

Unemployment in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased somewhat from 4.5 percent to 4.7 percent. Contrasting with trends statewide, employment declined as unemployment gained. Large layoffs of summer workers in federal government were observed, along with less extensive layoffs in construction and at local government agencies. Hiring did occur in trade and education. These trends were followed in all three of the area's counties.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate advanced from 8.7 percent to 9.4 percent, as employment declined. Garrett County residents particularly reflected that trend. The county's unemployment rate jumped from 12.0 percent to 14.4 percent, with layoffs by a utility company and coal mines in West Virginia. In the Western Maryland area, hiring was noted in construction and at private colleges, along with layoffs by local boards of education and city and county governments.

Since August, unemployment rates for counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland fell in eight, rose in two, and remained stable in one. Worcester County's employment dropped by an estimated 2,025 persons and its unemployment rate expanded from 5.9 percent to 7.2 percent, as summer jobs ended in its resort area. Recalls in Delaware's transportation equipment industry caused the unemployment rate for Cecil County residents to drop from 13.6 percent to 8.3 percent. Seasonal hiring in food processing and education produced notable declines in the unemployment rates for Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Wicomico counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Exceeding year-ago estimates for the second time this year, Maryland's total September nonagricultural payroll employment rose 6,900 above this time last year. September's employment, reported at 1,694,400, increased by 14,300 jobs since August, a sharp contrast with the 1,400 decline noted from August to September last year. Last September's drop occurred when local government's summer worker layoffs outnumbered seasonal hiring in education. This year, summer worker losses equaled the hiring in education. Other gains in manufacturing, transportation/public utilities, trade, services, and state government outnumbered losses in construction and federal government.

Gaining 4,300 jobs since August, manufacturing employment registered 235,900. For three consecutive months, manufacturing industries have risen above year-ago estimates, this September by 500 jobs. Manufacturing's greatest growth occurred when returns from temporary shutdowns along with seasonal hiring brought 1,500 workers to food/kindred products, with the peak season in preserved fruits/vegetables. A similar increase was seen in nonelectric machinery, as 1,300 workers were recalled from unpaid vacations. More business created 500 extra jobs in electric/electronic equipment. Apparel/textiles gained 300 with recalls from unpaid vacations in men's and boys' clothing.

Nonmanufacturing industries, comprising slightly more than 86 percent of total nonagricultural employment, rose to 1,458,500 in September, advancing by 10,000 from August and topping last September by 6,400 jobs. Last month, an over-the-year drop of 10,300 jobs took place. Retail trade gained a zooming 5,200 over the month, as convention business boosted hiring in eating/drinking

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (continued)

establishments while general merchandise and other retail stores began seasonal hiring. Services also experienced remarkable growth, taking on 2,900 since August. Hiring in private schools outnumbered seasonal cuts in hotel/lodging places. State government registered a healthy gain of 4,000, as hiring in public universities and colleges outdistanced limited layoffs in other state agencies. Layoffs of summer workers in defense and other federal agencies caused a drop of 1,000 in federal government. Local government's cutbacks of 300 jobs came about when layoffs of 8,900 summer workers slightly exceeded hiring of an estimated 8,600 in local education. The net cutback of 10,800 in local government last September came about when the summer worker layoff was more extensive because more had been hired for the summer. Construction lost 2,000 jobs from August, with less business in general building and special trades contractors. After showing unusual strength since last fall, construction exhibited unseasonable weakness during August and September. Transportation rose 1,800 since August, with rehiring of school bus drivers and more business in trucking and water transportation services.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area gained 4,300 since August, registering 937,600 or 55.3 percent of the state's total nonagricultural employment. As in July and August, employment failed to meet year-ago estimates, in September by a deficit of 5,400 jobs. Manufacturing grew 1,700 over the month, but fell short of last September by the same amount. Nonelectric machinery gained 1,300 jobs from August and ship and boat building/repair lost 800. Non-manufacturing went up 2,600 to 780,100, declining 3,700 from last September. Losses were noted in construction, with jobs 1,800 below a month ago. Local government lost 2,200, with the elimination of summer jobs and cutbacks in school staffing. Gains were seen in retail trade (+3,700), services (+600), state government (+1,400), and transportation/public utilities (+1,200).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Rising by a sizable $8.38 since August, average weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries stood at $341.94. Remaining at the August level, the workweek averaged 39.9 hours, while hourly pay rates increased by 21 cents to $8.57. Industries reporting wage rate increases included lumber/wood products, primary metals, and transportation equipment. Significantly higher hourly rates resulting from premium rates for work on Labor Day were noted in primary metals, transportation equipment, instruments/ miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel/textiles, paper/allied products, printing/ publishing, and leather. Industries reporting slightly lower average hourly earnings due to less business and reduced overtime were furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, and food/kindred products. Lower average weekly hours due to shorter scheduled workweek and less overtime occurred in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, apparel/textiles, paper/ allied products, and leather/leather products. More business with an increase in average weekly hours was experienced by production workers in primary metals and transportation equipment. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, weekly earnings increased from August by $10.66, to average $364.75. Weekly hours edged up by 0.1 hours to average 40.8, while hourly pay rates rose by 24 cents to $8.94. Premium rates for Labor Day, along with wage rate increases, were reported by many industries.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover in Maryland's manufacturing industries showed an increase in both the labor accession rates and the labor separation rates in August. Accessions jumped from 33 to 42 per 1,000 workers. Separations showed an increase from 40 to 47 per 1,000 workers. Accessions and separations proceeded at a quicker pace than in last August. New hires advanced during August from 15 to 22 per 1,000. Recalls inched up slightly from 12 to 18 per 1,000. Among the labor separations, quits remained stable with no significant changes, moving from 12 to 16 per 1,000. Layoffs also showed little change, up from 18 to 22 per 1,000. While new hires increased in fabricated metals, they decreased in petroleum and coal products. Recalls soared in machinery except electrical from 3 to 90 per 1,000. This increase is due to unpaid vacations and layoffs and subsequent recalls. In transportation equipment, recalls declined over the month. The rate of quits increased in rubber/plastics. Layoffs and unpaid vacations caused a great deal of fluctuation in the layoff rates for August. Layoffs fell over the month in the industries of stone/clay/glass products from 65 to 14 per 1,000 and in fabricated metals from 26 to 9 per 1,000. Layoffs soared in the industry of machinery except electrical from 1 to 93 per 1,000, while also increasing in food and in textiles/apparel.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor turnover trends coincide with those established statewide. Over the month, labor accessions climbed from 31 to 44 per 1,000 workers. New hires inched up from 16 to 20 per 1,000, while recalls also increased from 13 to 22 per 1,000. Separations also increased over the month, up from 36 to 43 per 1,000 workers. Quits inched up slightly from 10 to 13 per 1,000. Layoffs were up considerably from 16 to 21 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Consumer Price Index, as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, climbed 1.0 percent in September, to a 279.3 index. Although there were large price increases in many segments of consumer spending, continued exorbitant mortgage rates and, to a lesser degree, rising food costs were blamed for this month's surging inflation. In August, the increase was only 0.8 percent over the previous month. Over last September, the Consumer Price Index rose 11.0 percent. Food and beverages indexed at 270.7. A surge in meat prices accounted for the 0.2 percent over-the-month increase. As in August, food and beverages costs have risen at the rate of 6.5 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all items indexed at 279.9. The 2.7 percent increase during August and September was the steepest climb since April and May, 1980, when a 4.5 percent rise was reported. Over last September, the cost of consumer items rose 9.8 percent. The index for food and beverages was 267.3, going up only 0.7 percent over two months and 4.5 percent over last September.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims activity declined in September, 1981, as fewer firms reported vacation layoffs. There was, however, some layoff activity in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, and electrical equipment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (continued)

The number of initial claims was down 9.0 percent from August, continued claims were down less than one percent, the number of checks was up 2.1 percent, and the amount of payments was up 4.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose to $103.39.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims were up 22.1 percent and UCFE continued claims were up 14.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were down 23.1 percent and UCX continued claims were down 15.0 percent.

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 11.8 percent, continued claims were down 1.5 percent, the number of checks was up 1.2 percent, and the amount of payments was up 4.5 percent. The average weekly benefit amount was up to $105.94.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES -- AUGUST, 1981

The Maryland Employment Service has seen an increase of only 6 percent in total applicants during the fiscal year. A significantly higher percentage would have been seen if registration policies had not been changed earlier in the fiscal year. The decision not to register food stamp applicants accounts for August's increase in new applicants and renewals of only 4 percent over July, 1981 and a decline of 1 percent over August, 1980. This probably also accounts for the decline (2 percent) in economically disadvantaged applicants. The larger declines of youths under 22 years (9 percent), handicapped (11 percent), and veterans (15 percent) can probably be explained by the discouragement these applicants feel. The total placements are down 13 percent and total openings are down 21 percent when compared to a year ago. During the month of August, placements were down 24 percent, referrals were down 33 percent, and unfilled openings were down 34 percent when compared to August, 1980.

The August new applicant and renewals are composed of 36 percent economically disadvantaged, 44 percent minority, 52 percent UI claimants, 47 percent female, 4 percent handicapped, 12 percent veteran, 25 percent under 22 years, and 13 percent over 45 years. The new applicants and renewals have about the same composition as in August, 1980, except for the increase in UI claimants and the decrease in applicants under 22 years. Both of these changes amounted to 3 percent.

The Baltimore SMSA accounts for 58 percent of the state's new applicants and renewals, 41 percent of the monthly placements, 48 percent of the monthly referrals, 51 percent of the unfilled openings, 57 percent of total applicants, 46 percent of total openings, and 42 percent of the placements. It appears that the Baltimore SMSA comprises the majority of the applicants statewide (over 50 percent) but has less chance of helping them, since the area accounts for less than 50 percent of the statewide placements, referrals, and openings.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES -- SEPTEMBER, 1981

With September being the end of a fiscal year, a better prospective of the Employment Service applicants and services can be seen. This fiscal year the Maryland Employment Service saw 291,008 individuals. It placed 9 percent of the applicants in 29,637 jobs after 88,479 referrals. The referral to placement ratio is 2.98. In fiscal year 1980 the ratio was 2.77. The Maryland Employment Service saw only 5 percent more applicants in fiscal year 1981 than in fiscal year 1980. This percentage would have been much greater except that the Maryland Employment Service discontinued registering Food Stamp applicants partway through fiscal year 1981 for lack of funds.

The total applicants in fiscal year 1981 were composed of 48 percent female, 37 percent economically disadvantaged, 42 percent minority, 5 percent handicapped, 13 percent veteran, 22 percent under 22 year, 13 percent over 45 years, and 57 percent UI claimants. Most of the applicants (57 percent) registered in the Baltimore SMSA. Almost all of the applicants (80 percent) could be assigned a full occupational code (DOT). Of the applicants with full DOT codes, most of them are in professional, managerial, technical, clerical, sales, service, or structural work occupations. Fifteen percent of the total applicants are registered with the Work Incentive Program, which serves the AFDC applicants and recipients.

The Employment Service received 23 percent fewer openings in fiscal year 1981 than in fiscal year 1980. This is despite a 24 percent increase in job development contacts, truely a sign of bad economic prospects. Eleven percent of the openings remained opened at the end of the fiscal year, and 43 percent of the openings resulted in a placement. Fifty-four percent of the unfilled openings were in the Baltimore SMSA, and 46 percent of total openings.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st Quarter 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

SEPTEMBER 1981

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER'80
MARYLAND	2,154,605	2,153,967	2,000,042	1,998,652	154,563	155,315	7.2	7.2	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,052,883	1,048,111	963,927	958,681	88,956	89,430	8.4	8.5	7.3
BALTIMORE CITY	397,375	393,386	354,861	352,930	42,514	40,456	10.7	10.3	9.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,685	172,245	162,310	161,426	10,375	10,819	6.0	6.3	4.9
BALTIMORE*	313,639	311,501	287,098	285,535	26,541	25,966	8.5	8.3	8.1
CARROLL	44,396	46,598	41,566	41,340	2,830	5,258	6.4	11.3	4.9
HARFORD	70,236	69,936	65,697	65,339	4,539	4,597	6.5	6.6	5.4
HOWARD	54,553	54,446	52,396	52,110	2,157	2,336	4.0	4.3	3.0
D. C. AREA	770,666	772,594	734,451	737,879	36,215	34,715	4.7	4.5	3.8
CHARLES	39,489	39,595	37,758	37,934	1,731	1,661	4.4	4.2	3.3
MONTGOMERY*	336,637	338,176	324,066	325,578	12,571	12,598	3.7	3.7	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,541	394,824	372,628	374,367	21,913	20,457	5.6	5.2	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,536	150,549	136,423	137,382	14,113	13,167	9.4	8.7	8.6
ALLEGANY	35,941	36,017	32,053	32,115	3,888	3,902	10.8	10.8	9.0
FREDERICK*	47,975	47,636	44,498	44,343	3,477	3,293	7.2	6.9	6.4
GARRETT	12,768	13,130	10,925	11,549	1,843	1,581	14.4	12.0	10.0
WASHINGTON	53,852	53,766	48,947	49,375	4,905	4,391	9.1	8.2	9.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,921	12,631	10,474	11,192	1,447	1,439	12.1	11.4	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,689	20,003	17,881	18,167	1,808	1,836	9.2	9.2	7.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,458	8,063	7,735	7,264	723	799	8.5	9.9	8.6
CECIL	27,932	29,415	25,623	25,426	2,309	3,989	8.3	13.6	6.9
DORCHESTER	16,574	15,988	15,269	14,589	1,305	1,399	7.9	8.8	8.3
KENT	8,617	8,602	7,766	7,667	851	935	9.9	10.9	7.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,425	10,608	9,696	9,746	729	862	7.0	8.1	5.9
SOMERSET	7,801	8,210	6,672	6,720	1,129	1,490	14.5	18.1	15.1
TALBOT	17,313	16,406	16,514	15,587	799	819	4.6	5.0	4.0
WICOMICO	31,355	30,474	28,646	27,362	2,709	3,112	8.6	10.2	9.3
WORCESTER	20,434	22,314	18,965	20,990	1,469	1,324	7.2	5.9	7.9
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,561	102,913	91,925	93,039	10,636	9,874	10.4	9.6	9.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	739,244	736,610	676,829	673,146	62,415	63,464	8.4	8.6	7.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	220,008	222,309	202,999	202,644	17,009	19,665	7.7	8.8	7.1
UNITED STATES[2]	105,964,000	107,771,000	98,277,000	100,013,000	7,687,000	7,758,000	7.3	7.2	7.1

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1981

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1694.4	1680.1	1687.5	937.6	933.3	943.0
Manufacturing	235.9	231.6	235.4	157.5	155.8	159.2
Durable Goods	130.6	128.5	130.1	93.6	92.4	94.3
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	8.5	8.5	9.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
Primary metal industries	29.6	29.6	27.3	27.8	27.7	25.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	20.8	20.7	18.4	20.5	20.4	18.1
Fabricated metal products	10.9	10.8	11.4	8.1	8.0	8.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	17.1	19.4	11.5	10.2	12.5
Electric and electronic equipment	32.2	31.7	30.3	22.3	22.5	21.3
Transportation equipment	16.9	17.0	18.3	10.4	10.9	13.0
Ship and boat building and repair	6.1	6.7	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.3
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.5	6.3	6.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
Nondurable Goods	105.3	103.1	105.3	63.9	63.4	64.9
Food and kindred products	27.9	26.4	28.2	14.4	14.5	14.9
Meat products	6.1	6.0	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	15.1	14.8	15.5	9.0	8.7	9.7
Paper and allied products	10.2	10.0	9.9	8.1	7.9	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.8	23.1	12.5	12.3	12.6
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.1	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.8	8.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.8	14.1	11.0	11.1	11.2
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	11.1	11.0	10.7	6.6	6.5	6.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.9	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Leather and leather products	2.1	2.0	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1458.5	1448.5	1452.1	780.1	777.5	783.8
Construction	93.8	95.8	105.3	45.8	47.6	53.4
Transportation and public utilities	86.8	85.3	85.8	58.4	57.2	58.0
Railroad transportation	9.9	9.9	9.4	6.8	6.8	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.4	39.6	41.1	27.2	25.8	27.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.5	35.8	35.3	24.4	24.6	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade	425.0	419.5	414.5	213.0	209.1	213.6
Wholesale trade	98.3	98.0	92.0	55.7	56.5	55.2
Retail trade	326.7	321.5	322.5	156.3	152.6	158.4
General merchandise stores	46.0	44.9	46.9	20.1	19.4	21.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.8	97.4	94.0	60.2	60.5	58.5
Banking	23.8	24.2	23.5	14.4	14.8	14.2
Credit agencies, except banks	11.4	11.5	11.2	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.2	19.4	19.8	14.4	14.5	14.7
Services and mining	378.8	375.9	365.9	212.9	212.3	200.0
Total government	377.3	374.6	386.6	189.8	190.8	200.3
Total federal government	132.4	133.4	131.3	51.1	51.3	50.6
Total state and local government	244.9	241.2	255.3	138.7	139.5	149.7
Total state government	85.7	81.7	86.1	57.7	56.3	57.6
Total local government	159.2	159.5	169.2	81.0	83.2	92.1

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY–PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
SEPTEMBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Manufacturing	$341.94	$333.56	$306.90	39.9	39.9	39.6	$ 8.57	$ 8.36	$ 7.75
DURABLE GOODS	388.68	373.46	344.06	41.0	40.2	40.1	9.48	9.29	8.58
Lumber and wood products	220.93	227.10	216.12	36.1	37.6	38.8	6.12	6.04	5.57
Furniture and fixtures	249.35	249.12	221.92	43.9	43.4	38.0	5.68	5.74	5.84
Stone, clay and glass products	346.84	352.22	344.32	46.0	46.9	42.3	7.54	7.51	8.14
Primary metal industries	577.17	521.15	464.00	44.5	41.1	40.0	12.97	12.68	11.60
Fabricated metal products	302.15	326.46	305.25	39.6	41.8	40.7	7.63	7.81	7.50
Machinery, except electrical	357.11	357.05	316.81	39.2	38.6	39.8	9.11	9.25	7.96
Electric and electronic equipment	302.25	301.43	271.48	40.9	40.9	40.1	7.39	7.37	6.77
Transportation equipment	394.90	366.43	389.27	35.9	34.7	39.6	11.00	10.56	9.83
Instruments and misc. mfg.	239.09	230.62	232.30	38.5	38.5	40.4	6.21	5.99	5.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	284.13	284.00	260.63	38.5	39.5	38.9	7.38	7.19	6.70
Food and kindred products	275.41	285.20	264.66	39.4	40.0	40.1	6.99	7.13	6.60
Textile mill products	194.81	196.95	170.54	38.5	39.0	37.4	5.06	5.05	4.56
Apparel and other textile products	188.51	194.55	175.42	34.4	36.5	34.6	5.48	5.33	5.07
Paper and allied products	294.51	292.83	249.89	38.7	42.5	40.5	7.61	6.89	6.17
Printing and publishing	342.38	329.93	299.75	37.5	36.7	36.6	9.13	8.99	8.19
Chemicals and allied products	375.33	365.47	343.09	42.7	42.3	42.2	8.79	8.64	8.13
Leather and leather products	175.03	179.89	162.39	32.9	37.4	38.3	5.32	4.81	4.24

Covers an estimated 160,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
MANUFACTURING	$364.75	$354.09	$322.40	40.8	40.7	40.0	$ 8.94	$ 8.70	$ 8.06
DURABLE GOODS	409.28	392.85	360.00	41.3	40.5	40.0	9.91	9.70	9.00
Stone, clay and glass products	334.32	347.58	328.86	42.0	42.7	40.6	7.96	8.14	8.10
Primary metal industries	581.85	527.02	464.84	45.0	41.4	39.9	12.93	12.73	11.65
Fabricated metal products	306.15	338.69	319.39	39.3	43.2	41.0	7.79	7.84	7.79
Machinery, except electrical	306.53	306.90	288.11	39.4	39.6	41.1	7.78	7.75	7.01
Electric and electronic equipment	330.47	333.18	293.27	40.9	41.7	39.9	8.08	7.99	7.35
Transportation equipment	373.40	333.78	394.74	34.1	32.5	39.2	10.95	10.27	10.07
Instruments and misc. mfg.	247.17	238.16	237.74	38.5	39.3	40.5	6.42	6.06	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	297.94	297.56	267.20	40.1	41.1	40.0	7.43	7.24	6.68
Food and kindred products	351.79	345.22	326.70	43.7	42.1	43.1	8.05	8.20	7.58
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	217.45	211.18	182.52	33.3	36.6	34.7	6.53	5.77	5.26
Paper and allied products	251.46	273.06	220.73	39.6	43.9	40.8	6.35	6.22	5.41
Printing and publishing	323.88	318.06	277.87	37.1	37.2	35.9	8.73	8.55	7.74
Chemicals and allied products	404.51	392.21	359.89	44.5	43.1	43.1	9.09	9.10	8.35

Covers an estimated 104,500 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

AUGUST 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80
MANUFACTURING	42	33	34	22	15	17	18	12	14	47	40	37	16	12	14	22	18	15
DURABLE GOODS	49	31	36	21	7	13	26	14	20	44	41	31	12	10	9	21	20	13
Stone, clay and glass products	37	36	44	23	29	33	13	7	10	47	98	50	19	20	17	14	65	21
Primary metal industries	7	10	14	1	1	1	6	9	13	12	11	13	3	2	2	3	3	6
Fabricated metal products	49	41	43	37	23	19	12	17	22	48	56	37	20	20	16	9	26	10
Machinery, except electrical	107	15	28	14	8	11	90	3	11	109	31	33	8	5	8	93	1	18
Electric and electronic equipment	19	22	19	14	15	10	*	1	2	16	14	20	9	7	7	1	*	4
Transportation equipment	69	72	86	30	21	20	36	48	65	68	73	43	16	13	8	40	46	26
NONDURABLE GOODS	34	35	32	24	25	23	9	9	8	51	39	44	20	15	19	22	16	17
Food and kindred products	56	47	46	33	32	34	21	15	12	80	57	47	22	19	24	49	32	13
Textiles and apparel	27	37	35	22	27	23	4	8	11	60	44	62	27	20	24	23	11	28
Paper and allied products	36	38	19	29	28	16	5	8	3	24	28	32	15	13	15	*	5	11
Printing and publishing	21	25	20	19	20	17	1	5	3	25	18	29	17	12	18	4	2	7
Chemicals and allied products	15	21	21	8	10	19	7	10	1	49	38	27	10	8	14	31	23	6
Petroleum and coal products	6	13	7	3	13	5	*	*	*	3	*	22	*	*	6	*	*	10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	43	42	30	33	34	18	9	5	9	49	45	75	27	16	14	5	13	50

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80
MANUFACTURING	44	31	32	20	16	14	22	13	15	43	36	31	13	10	11	21	16	11
DURABLE GOODS	54	32	37	18	11	11	33	17	22	45	41	29	10	8	8	27	20	13
Stone, clay and glass products	42	28	52	25	19	42	15	9	9	41	54	36	15	13	13	12	29	13
Primary metal industries	8	11	14	1	1	*	6	9	13	11	11	13	3	2	1	3	4	7
Fabricated metal products	47	40	40	32	20	16	15	18	23	36	46	38	18	17	14	10	16	12
Machinery, except electrical	169	18	23	20	10	9	145	2	5	167	43	36	11	6	10	147	2	15
Electric and electronic equipment	14	20	14	10	13	6	*	*	1	11	10	14	5	4	4	*	*	3
Transportation equipment	76	90	107	21	13	18	52	74	88	90	100	57	16	14	10	60	70	36
NONDURABLE GOODS	30	30	25	24	23	19	5	7	5	39	30	33	17	14	17	12	8	8
Food and kindred products	36	29	29	24	17	18	9	11	10	52	49	29	16	19	16	21	24	6
Textiles and apparel	22	33	22	20	31	18	2	1	4	55	26	56	19	14	25	27	5	21
Paper and allied products	39	47	24	35	36	19	3	11	4	26	26	39	16	15	19	*	2	12
Printing and publishing	20	20	19	19	19	17	1	1	2	26	15	27	16	11	17	7	1	5
Chemicals and allied products	12	18	21	8	10	19	4	8	1	26	16	23	11	5	13	9	5	2
Petroleum and coal products	7	13	10	4	13	7	*	*	*	4	*	31	*	*	9	*	*	13
Rubber and misc. plastic products	62	52	41	47	39	24	12	8	15	55	44	26	30	20	16	6	5	1

*Less than 0.5

NOTE. Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1981

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Total Initial Claims	23,307	25,612	23,935	14,880	16,875	15,637
Total Continued Claims	168,803	170,088	183,108	105,019	106,586	117,392
Total Number of Payments	154,886	151,732	156,425	95,550	94,419	98,031
Total Amount of Payments	$16,014,174	$15,308,665	$14,592,670	$10,122,106	$9,689,431	$9,361,380
Average Weekly Payment	$103.39	$100.89	$93.29	$105.94	$102.62	$95.49

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	398	326	425
Total continued claims	3,535	3,099	2,391
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	276	359	500
Total Continued claims	2,236	2,630	3,398

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

AUGUST 1981

	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA		
	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	20,394	19,609	20,561	11,929	10,669	11,484
Economically disadvantaged	7,444	6,152	7,622	4,970	4,170	5,118
Minority	9,156	7,940	8,811	5,991	4,716	5,492
Claimant	10,622	10,646	10,242	6,798	6,580	6,170
Female	9,663	9,266	9,527	5,830	5,007	5,342
Handicapped	921	962	1,030	521	555	568
Veteran	2,514	2,494	2,967	1,472	1,450	1,615
Disabled	94	124	125	46	71	62
Vietnam Era	1,050	1,079	1,213	607	614	660
Under 22	5,263	5,355	5,808	3,039	2,563	3,216
Over 45	2,680	2,382	2,522	1,666	1,370	1,415
PLACEMENTS	3,071	4,257	4,055	1,282	1,645	2,160
Nonagricultural	2,859	4,032	3,883	1,259	1,627	2,140
Economically disadvantaged	1,269	1,908	1,993	747	995	1,409
Minority	1,366	2,108	1,918	676	926	1,237
Handicapped	193	254	211	81	99	110
Veteran	459	457	583	199	214	271
Disabled	32	34	50	14	15	21
Vietnam Era	207	220	230	90	109	105
Short-Term	1,170	2,369	1,726	420	854	1,038
Economically disadvantaged	609	1,317	1,057	315	621	787
Minority	642	1,467	946	270	552	630
Agricultural	212	225	172	23	18	20
REFERRALS	7,333	9,902	10,967	3,538	4,043	4,919
Nonagricultural	6,946	9,436	10,644	3,474	4,006	4,840
Economically disadvantaged	2,563	3,247	4,171	1,694	1,883	2,524
Minority	3,335	4,504	5,216	1,913	2,078	2,908
Handicapped	434	592	657	199	269	281
Veterans	1,442	1,582	2,383	752	750	1,106
Disabled	82	94	148	42	48	64
Vietnam Era	2,196	741	1,067	368	366	508
Agricultural	387	466	323	64	37	79
OPENINGS UNFILLED	8,074	8,351	11,986	4,187	4,214	5,863
Nonagricultural	7,399	7,673	11,295	4,149	4,186	5,822
Agricultural	675	678	691	38	28	41
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES						
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	280,934	266,554	264,399	161,468	153,108	151,470
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	58,480	54,204	73,719	27,306	25,350	36,289
NONAGRICULTURAL	55,778	51,733	71,041	26,905	24,988	35,952
AGRICULTURAL	2,702	2,471	2,678	401	362	337
PLACEMENTS	24,666	22,060	28,359	10,476	9,341	13,234
NONAGRICULTURAL	23,881	21,414	27,816	10,354	9,233	13,101
AGRICULTURAL	896	732	622	173	152	165

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES
SEPTEMBER 1981

	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA		
	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	13,896	20,394	18,494	7,860	11,929	10,390
Economically disadvantaged	4,446	7,444	6,573	3,025	4,970	4,328
Minority	5,672	9,156	7,897	3,482	5,991	4,860
Claimant	7,912	10,622	10,102	5,021	6,798	6,140
Female	6,398	9,663	8,651	3,611	5,830	4,794
Handicapped	681	921	943	405	521	523
Veteran	1,835	2,514	2,652	1,077	1,472	1,534
Disabled	62	94	102	34	46	53
Vietnam Era	813	1,050	1,076	481	607	628
Under 22	3,253	5,263	3,989	1,744	3,039	2,207
Over 45	1,753	2,680	2,660	989	1,666	1,447
PLACEMENTS	2,126	3,071	3,433	974	1,282	1,853
Nonagricultural	2,047	2,859	3,187	958	1,259	1,839
Economically disadvantaged	868	1,269	1,601	563	747	1,184
Minority	1,045	1,366	1,670	569	676	1,064
Handicapped	134	193	213	59	81	121
Veteran	367	459	633	164	199	331
Disabled	26	32	43	12	14	23
Vietnam Era	171	207	300	77	90	165
Short-Term	552	1,170	1,027	201	420	689
Economically disadvantaged	236	609	662	140	315	533
Minority	354	642	625	147	270	438
Agricultural	79	212	246	16	23	14
REFERRALS	5,147	7,333	9,687	2,595	2,538	4,582
Nonagricultural	5,006	6,946	9,300	2,556	3,474	4,535
Economically disadvantaged	1,836	2,563	3,689	1,228	1,694	2,342
Minority	2,518	3,335	4,792	1,449	1,913	2,694
Handicapped	327	434	591	159	199	263
Veterans	1,043	1,442	2,308	581	752	1,130
Disabled	59	82	114	35	42	57
Vietnam Era	481	2,196	989	274	368	498
Agricultural	141	387	387	39	64	47
OPENINGS UNFILLED	7,313	8,074	10,490	3,988	4,187	5,916
Nonagricultural	6,863	7,399	9,901	3,953	4,149	5,855
Agricultural	450	675	589	35	38	61
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES						
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	291,008	280,934	277,280	167,240	161,468	158,749
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	61,465	58,480	79,540	28,653	27,306	39,428
NONAGRICULTURAL	58,701	55,778	76,581	28,237	26,905	39,053
AGRICULTURAL	2,764	2,702	2,959	416	401	375
PLACEMENTS	26,448	24,666	31,247	11,325	10,476	14,840
NONAGRICULTURAL	25,622	23,881	30,475	11,194	10,354	14,696
AGRICULTURAL	961	896	867	189	173	179

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
September, 1981
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	551.2	544.2	527.2
Manufacturing	23.4	23.4	23.3
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.7
Stone, clay and glass products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other	5.4	5.4	5.1
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.5	11.6
Food and kindred products	2.5	2.5	2.7
Printing and publishing	6.6	6.7	6.7
Other	2.4	2.3	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	527.8	520.8	503.9
Contract construction	31.1	31.8	35.0
Transportation and public utilities	13.5	13.3	13.2
Wholesale and retail trade	145.5	143.4	139.2
General merchandise stores	15.7	15.4	15.8
Apparel and accessory stores	6.0	5.8	6.5
Other	123.8	122.2	116.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	31.2	31.4	29.2
Banking	6.0	6.1	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	2.9
Other	22.2	22.3	20.2
Services and mining	149.7	149.0	133.9
Total government	156.8	151.9	153.4
Total federal government	68.8	69.3	69.5
Total state and local government	88.0	82.6	83.9

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

[2]Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2] -- SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	126.8	124.7	120.5
Manufacturing	28.6	25.6	26.0
Food & kindred products	11.9	9.2	10.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	2.8
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	3.0	2.9	2.7
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other	8.4	8.2	7.6
Nonmanufacturing	98.2	99.1	94.5
Construction	6.2	6.2	7.0
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.7	6.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.1	35.8	31.5
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.4	4.6	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services & mining*	22.4	23.7	21.7
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total government	23.3	22.1	23.8
Total federal government	4.4	4.4	4.3
Total state & local government	18.9	17.7	19.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3] -- SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	117.1	118.3	115.2
Manufacturing	27.1	27.2	27.5
Food & kindred products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	1.0	1.0	1.3
Other	19.3	19.5	19.1
Nonmanufacturing	90.0	91.1	87.7
Construction	10.3	9.2	9.1
Transportation & public utilities*	8.2	8.2	7.7
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.5
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.9	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	27.2	27.2	26.6
Wholesale trade	5.1	5.2	5.3
Retail trade*	22.1	22.0	21.3
General merchandise stores	2.9	2.9	2.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	23.3	23.4	21.2
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.6
Total government	17.2	19.3	19.6
Total federal government	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total state & local government	14.4	16.5	16.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	457.1	458.3	466.1
Manufacturing	64.6	64.1	69.9
Durable Goods	29.3	29.3	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Primary metal industries	8.1	8.1	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.5	3.4	4.0
Metal can & shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.7
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.4	5.6	7.6
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other durable goods ind.	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods	35.3	34.8	37.7
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.4	10.3
Bakery products	1.7	1.7	1.8
Beverages	1.8	1.7	1.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	4.9	6.1
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.2	1.9	2.8
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.9
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.2	8.1	8.2
Commercial printing	3.0	3.0	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.8	1.9	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other nondurable goods	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	392.5	394.2	396.2
Construction	16.4	16.5	19.3
Transportation & public util.	42.8	42.0	42.7
Railroad transportation	4.5	4.5	4.4
Transp. except railroad*	18.0	17.0	18.1
Water transportation	5.3	4.8	6.1
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary services	20.3	20.5	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.4	90.1	91.8
General merchandise stores	4.7	4.6	6.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.8	41.3	40.1
Banking	12.3	12.6	12.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.7	5.4
Insurance carriers	10.3	10.4	10.8
Services & mining*	109.0	108.4	104.1
Health services	33.7	33.7	33.0
Educational services	11.1	10.4	12.0
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	91.1	95.9	98.2
Total federal government	14.4	14.4	15.4
Total state & local government	76.7	81.5	82.8
Total state government	37.5	37.2	37.5
Total local government	39.2	44.3	45.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 19 79

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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